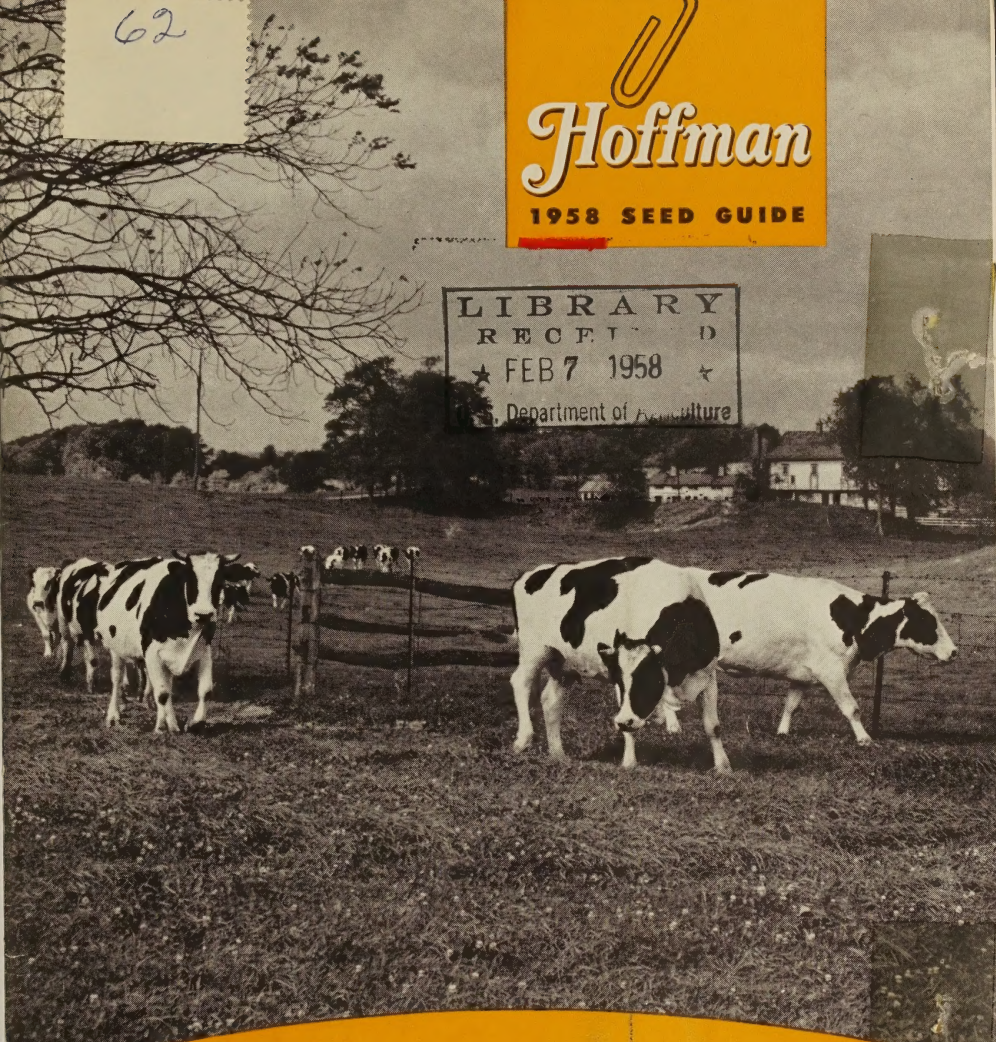
Hoffman

1958 SEED GUIDE



Hoffman FARM SEEDS and FUNK G CORN

A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, Inc.
Landisville (Lancaster County) Pa.

To help in your farm-cropping efforts . . . is the mission of this seed-guide. It suggests seed-strains to help you realize that extra hay, the higher yield of oats, the richer feed-value corn ensilage, better-filled corn cribs, longer-lasting pastures. Perhaps it will suggest some other 'fill-in' or emergency crop. Keep it handy throughout the year. The folks back of it will gladly provide any extra information within their power. Thank you kindly in advance for the privilege of serving you.

A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC.

NEW BONUS ALFALFA TO GIVE ONE EXTRA CUTTING A YEAR

- **First cutting of "DuPuits" can be made a week earlier.**
- **Second cutting 2 weeks earlier . . . gaining time for extra crop.**

This new "DuPuits" certified strain has everybody talking . . . about its *performance* and *high yield*. When properly managed, "DuPuits" (bred in France) will give one more cutting than other alfalfas. The fast-growing habit helps haymaking schedules. Some folks use "DuPuits" for part of their hay acreage . . . another strain for the rest. Since the early-bloom cutting-stages come at different times, the haymaking job is spread out.

Penn State reports fine results: 7 test-plots across state, showed "DuPuits" first-year yields heavier than other strains. Their McConnellsburg test (1956) showed first-cutting of "DuPuits" 2.93 tons per acre. Total of 3 "DuPuits" cuttings 5.42 tons. Season's yield of "Grimm" in same plot, 3.76 tons.

In 2 and 3-year-old *Cornell trials,* "DuPuits" averaged *¾ ton per acre yield more than "Ranger."* 3 cuttings per year on good alfalfa soils. Yield levels were 5 to 6 tons per acre.

Stems of "DuPuits" carry many good leaves all the way down. Makes lots of hay. *Caution:* Its fast spring growth and early maturity mean you must keep close watch so the first crop for hay or silage is *cut early enough* . . . otherwise you'll have stemmy and coarse hay.

You can easily see its EXTREME VIGOR. Recovers quicker after cutting than any other alfalfa. Pops right back up, maintaining its lead to the next cutting.

John W. Cessna (Bedford County) Pa., reported: "DuPuits alfalfa is the greatest thing that ever hit a dairy farm. It has more leaf. I get a ton per acre more hay. If DuPuits only lasted for two or three years, it would still be a bargain.

The fine quality hay brings a premium. My experience has been that DuPuits is less affected by spittle bugs and weevil. Seems to sprout quicker. Stands wet ground better. When pasture was too muddy, I took the cattle off pasture and fed them DuPuits hay. Much to my surprise, instead of going off in production, they actually gained."

Hoffman heavy cropping alfalfas

"DuPuits" color — beautiful healthy dark green. Has *outstanding resistance to leaf spot.* You can see the difference!

"DuPuits" has passed the hardiness test with flying colors in Pennsylvania, New York and many other important areas. "DuPuits" is not particularly resistant to bacterial wilt. So, where wilt is a strong factor, use it only in short rotations. The extra vigor of "DuPuits" has more than offset any lack of wilt resistance.

The extreme leafiness, vigor, leafspot resistance and extra production make "DuPuits" a real investment. It has proven just that . . . seems headed toward great success. Order "DuPuits" early.

"ATLANTIC" (Certified)

Developed at New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Its original breeding nurseries were on low-fertility soils. Only plants which produced well under such conditions were selected for further breeding. "Atlantic" continues to be a good producer. Has shown outstanding results in short rotations and where wilt was not a serious factor.

"BUFFALO" (Certified)

For many years a fine performer throughout southeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey . . . the main hay source on farm after farm in this area. "Buffalo" has provided most of Pennsylvania's alfalfa leaf-meal.

"Buffalo" is resistant to bacterial wilt . . . one of America's most serious alfalfa diseases. Bred to survive and yield well in spite of this enemy. Was developed from Kansas Common. Shows more rapid recovery after cutting than ordinary strains, larger fall growth, and a higher stand of survival. Really shows its superiority over ordinary alfalfa when stands are left down for 3 years or more. "Buffalo" hay sometimes seems a little heavier and coarser than some other strains . . . most users feel the tonnage they get more than offsets this factor. Certainly a worthy alfalfa.

"WILLIAMSBURG" (Certified)

Useful mainly in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia. Yields have been good . . . withstands drouth and stem rot . . . is not resistant to bacterial wilt. "Williamsburg" recovers quickly after cutting . . . second and third cutting yields are heavy. Not adapted to the north.

"RANGER" (Certified)

There's no alfalfa more winter-hardy than "Ranger" . . . and it is noted for its fine-stemmed, fine quality hay. Nationwide, "Ranger" is the most popular of the new improved alfalfa strains. It is recommended by 26 U. S. Experiment Stations.

"Ranger" is resistant to bacterial wilt. It is a multiple-strain development from selections of Cossack, Turkestan and Ladak varieties. Started in Nebraska. Good recovery after cutting. This fact, plus its outstanding winter-hardiness, enables "Ranger" to yield heavy hay crops year after year. Preferred on many New York, upland Pennsylvania and other colder-climate farms. Also in southeastern Pennsylvania and similar areas where quality of hay is the prime requirement. Such popularity must be deserved . . . it is based on dependable performance.

"NARRAGANSETT" (Certified)

Well adapted to the colder, heavier glacial-till soils of northern Pennsylvania. Highly recommended by Cornell for New York State farmers. Long-lived . . . particularly good where stands are to be left down three years or more. Has attractive, dark green color — heavy yielding — very hardy. Comes through well on a wide range of soil conditions, even sometimes on heavier soils where other varieties couldn't make a decent showing. "Narragansett" sets less seed than most varieties; and sells at a premium. Destined for wider popularity.

ALFALFA (Not Certified) U. S. Verified Origin

Seed from states of the Rocky Mountain area or similar cold sections. From parent plants which endure the tough winters and adverse conditions of those areas. The "Certified" strains are bred to give best performance today, and represent better buys. For those who still prefer the older types, here is clean, tested U. S. Verified-Origin seed. Also "Grimm" Type from relatively the same areas.

"VERNAL" (Certified)

Has best color of the wilt resistant varieties, because of greater leaf spot resistance. Developed in Wisconsin; rates very high in winter-hardiness. Won second place position in 1955 Penn State yield tests . . . averaging seven locations over the state. Constantly ranks high in other tests. Fine stemmed, leafy. Flower color varies from white to blue, green, yellow and purple. "Vernal" is one of the newer developments in alfalfa breeding —seed is scarcer—and cost higher. Based on performance, it will gain considerably in favor in the more northern areas, where "Ranger" has been the popular variety. "Vernal" has a bright future before it on many Pennsylvania farms.

HOFFMAN INOCULATOR *for every* LEGUME *seeding*

No farm-crop return can equal that of well-inoculated legume seed. Live healthy bacteria, applied to seed of the clovers, alfalfa, soybeans, vetch, etc. . . . costs you almost nothing, and can do great good!

To guess whether seed should be inoculated is bad business. Safe rule is—always apply a fresh culture of bacteria. Then as young plants start, the bacteria will be there to enter the tiny root hairs, and start their good work. Bacteria in formerly inoculated soils lose part or all effectiveness.

Use Hoffman Inoculator each year. It's highly effective. Costs very little. Encourages Nature's process . . . helps her gather free nitrogen from the air. Get the most nitrogen, ALWAYS inoculate, whether you think it's needed or not.

it's the Crop that Counts . . .

Sow HOFFMAN QUALITY seeds

Hoffman CLOVER

for GOOD HAY CROPS IN NORTHERN AREAS

Good clover stands continue to play a vital role in the farm crop picture. When clover seedlings are sown in small grain they take the shade better than alfalfa. This can be a big factor on rotation farms. Clover, also is less exacting in lime and fertilizer needs. Good clover can be grown in poorly drained soils which are not suited to alfalfa.

● **Good Clover** stands start with good seed. Hoffman is ready to supply you with the RIGHT seed. Please select your choice of these strains:

"PENNSCOTT" Certified

"Pennscott" the strain that originated on Frank Scott's farm in Lancaster County. Was sent to western growers for multiplication. Seed has never been plentiful . . . sells at a premium. Prompt orders urged . . . "Pennscott" will do an outstanding job.

Heaviest yielding red clover strain in official tests over a wide area. In Penn State tests, "Pennscott" was almost ¾ ton of hay per acre ahead. Has top recommendation from New Jersey and New York Stations.

Early spring vigor is outstanding. Stands of "Pennscott" hold up better into the second harvest year than do others . . . has outstanding disease resistance.

"KENLAND" Certified

Disease resistant strain of red clover, developed in Kentucky. Selected specifically for resistance to southern anthracnose, a fungus disease. Many times has made good crops, while strains with less disease resistance failed to come through profitably. Makes a little finer stem hay than "Pennscott" . . . is not as heavy a yielder. Liked by some folks for its quality-hay feature. Fine soil builder.

RED CLOVER

Over 50 years' experience in watching Eastern performance of seed from all the clover-seed producing sections, offers you a decided advantage. Seed from different areas may look pretty much the same in the bag . . . it can look en-

tirely different in your field. Here at Landisville is clover seed proven by experience to be well suited to your needs . . . clean, sound, hardy seed . . . tested to grow profitably in your fields.

"MAMMOTH" (Sapling) Clover

Makes a heavier top growth than regular Red Clover. Preferred for poorer, more sandy soils. Just one crop of hay can be harvested in a season.

ALSIKE . . . Sure-Cropping Clover

Survives most any weather. Produces fine hay, often when its companion plantings almost disappear. Withstands acid soils quite well. "Goes farther" at sowing time. Sown 2 to 4 lbs. per acre with mixtures; 6 to 8 lbs. alone. Dependable on wetter soils. Is a sure catch, not subject to usual clover sickness. Alsike hay contains more digestible proteins. Inoculate.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Greatly increased usage in the East. Once considered a weed . . . now does a fine job for pasture, hay, and silage.

ADVANTAGES: Seems able to grow under adverse conditions — either dry or wet. On land unsuited for alfalfa. Properly managed, lasts up to 10 years or longer. As high in protein as alfalfa. Does not cause bloat. Hay is easily cured. Doesn't drop its leaves.

Test soil and lime well ahead of seeding. On old pastures, apply lime and work the field the summer ahead of spring seeding. On cultivated land, trefoil often follows corn, sudan, sorghum or soybeans. Test for proper fertilization. Or, drill deeply across seedbed, 500 pounds 20% superphosphate, or 0-20-20. And drill 300 pounds per acre of 5-10-10 at planting time.

Band seeding is best. Use only trefoil (no other legume) plus one grass. On well drained soil 6 pounds trefoil with 4 pounds timothy. On poorly drained soil 8 pounds Reed Canary grass instead of the timothy. Trefoil alone, no grass, 9 pounds per acre. SEED MUST BE INOCULATED . . . even 2 or 3 times normal amount.

One bushel oats as a companion crop can be pastured when 15 inches high . . . or cut for grain. In a dry year, remove oats early. Clip weeds low, only once during the first stand year. If managed properly, trefoil grows thicker yearly.

"VIKING" BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Earlier-starting improved strain carrying all the good points of European trefoil. Productive, winter-hardy. In some 2-cutting checks, showed about 20% higher yield than "Empire." Recommended for well-limed fertilized soils which are too poorly drained for alfalfa.

EUROPEAN BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

The most economical and most popular type. Early flowering, rapid growing. Erect in growth—starts fast in spring and recovers well after cutting. Thrives under grazing . . . yield of pasturage is heavy. At Hoffman's you are assured of properly cleaned, properly tested seed. Since trefoil is a long-lived legume . . . plant the cleanest seed you can buy.

"EMPIRE" BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Later flowering, slower growing, less upright type. Seems harder to establish stand. Has done well as long-lived pasture in New York. Retains its leaves well.

TIMOTHY

Used and liked as a dependable hay-cropping grass on more Northeastern farms than perhaps any other. Popular companion of the leading legumes. Everyone is well acquainted with this crop — no need to list its merits. Hoffman Timothy is of strictly high quality. Rely upon its cleanness and sound growth.

"CLIMAX" TIMOTHY

Gaining in use is this new improved later-maturing strain. Very leafy. Flowers about 7 to 10 days later than regular timothy. Makes high quality late hay with Birdsfoot Trefoil. Very vigorous grower. Produces heavy tonnage of hay. Makes quicker recovery after cutting. Recommended.

"ECONOMICAL MIXTURE"

(½ Red Clover, ¼ Alsike, ¼ Timothy)

At times, may vary slightly. Some lots may carry a little Alfalfa, Sweet, or other Clovers. This blend contains seed sometimes harvested in a mixed condition, hence the lower cost and possible slight variations in formula. Always of sound growth—free of foul weeds. Popular for years. Sown 12 to 18 lbs. per acre.

ALSIKE & TIMOTHY (Mixed)

No question about these two grasses doing a good job when sown together. They form a fine team on low ground. Hundreds sow this seed (about 20 percent Alsike Clover) each year at a saving, and get good crops of mixed hay. Sow 8 to 12 lbs. per acre.

LESPEDEZA

"KOREAN" lespedeza is a great hay and pasture legume. Grows on poor soils, or land too sour for clovers. Used in Delaware, Maryland and South. Good soil enricher. An annual, killed by frost. Often reseeds itself. Drought resister. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Inoculate. "SERICEA" lasts several seasons. Taller. Somewhat resembles alfalfa, but hay is more woody. Inoculate.

SWEET CLOVER

Great soil builder. Turned under, adds organic matter. Improves water-holding capacity of soil. Provides emergency pasture till other areas are ready. To cover bare spots—or thicken thin pastures, use 5-10 lbs. with 15 lbs. Rye Grass.

"YELLOW BLOSSOM" Type. Aggressive, hardy. Has gained in Eastern use. A perennial, with a smaller top growth than the white blossom strains. Grows 2 to 3 feet first year, higher the second. Finer stems; many prefer it.

Mostly "WHITE BLOSSOM" Type Last 2 years. Planted in the spring, will make good fall growth. Reseeds if left standing.

SPRING VETCH

Not winter hardy, but often used successfully among spring-sown emergency pastures. Makes good growth. Not to be confused with winter vetch (sown in fall.)

"ARASAN" TREATMENT

Helps Increase Stands . . .
Checks Disease Loss . . . Boosts Yields

Treat legume seeds with "Arasan." Inoculate later. There is no interference by either treatment. Both are great aids. "Arasan" is non-poisonous. 8 oz. treats 100 lbs.

Too long overlooked has been the killing off of tender seedlings, blighted before they could get above ground. "Arasan" gets more of the tiny plants up — past the stage of high seedling mortality . . . assures better, healthy stands.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Sown with Oats
for Early Green Feed

For cattle, sheep, hogs. Growth is rapid, gives green feed when other seedings are just starting. Sow early, with oats. Oats support the vines — make a palatable combination. 1¼ bushels each per acre. Drill peas 3 inches to 3½ inches deep. Then drill oats 1½ inches to 2 inches. Pasture when about 1 foot high. Feed gradually to avoid bloating. After cut, new growth appears.

SPRING GRAINS

"MOORE" SPRING BARLEY

Developed in Wisconsin. Six-row, white, smooth awn. Compact head. Has good length stiff straw. Does not lodge easily. Yields well. Resists spot disease and mildew. 4 to 5 days later than "Erie."

"ERIE" (2-Row) BARLEY

Good-yielding type. Developed in New York. Popular throughout that state and other Northern areas. Firm straw, large, broad grain. Hardy. Smooth awned. Resistant to powdery mildew.

SPRING WHEAT

Spring wheat is not generally recommended for Eastern farms. A good flouring type. Adapted to higher altitudes.

BUCKWHEAT

Yield is good, even on thin soils. Does well on fallow land. Can be seeded all of June, first half of July. Quick, sure emergency crop where a bad spring ruined other early seeding. Some use buckwheat to choke out weeds. To tame wild land—idle ground—sow buckwheat. 200 lbs. superphosphate may up yield by 5 to 8 bu.

"CERESAN" TREATMENT

(for Barley, Wheat, Oats)

Controls organisms that cause decay and blights. Effective on some smuts, many other diseases. Best known chemical helper to raise grain yields . . . from even supposed-to-be disease-free seed. 14 oz. can treats 28 bu. seed grain.

Hoffman good-cropping SEED OATS

"GARRY" OATS (Certified)

New disease-resistant, heavy-yielding, stiff-strawed strain. Fast replacing former varieties in New York State and upper-elevation Pennsylvania areas. Has set good performance records. Was developed in Canada. "Garry" seems to combine a number of the good traits wanted by oat-growers. One writer sums them up like this:

"Garry" oats are of medium maturity. Resistant to root rot. Resistant to crown rusts that have so often affected northern oat-fields. Also resistant to all stem rusts including Race 7-A. "Garry's" rust resistant is its most outstanding trait. The ability to stool or tiller is especially noticeable in "Garry." This extra-stooling trait produces splendid yields even when sown at a lower rate than normal. Experience at Cornell has indicated seeding rates as low as 1½ bu. per acre may be practical. Straw might average around 6 inches longer than "Clinton." Has excellent strength of straw. "Garry" plants remain a deep dark green color for a much longer time. Plants carry more leafiness, appear lush in growth. Carry fine eye appeal. The almost complete disease resistance helps retain the rich color longer. When ripe, fields turn to bright gold.

"Garry" kernels are plump, carry medium to thin hulls. Usually quite heavy in bushel-weight. Kernels are meaty . . . provide good feed. An outstanding strain . . . merits your use.

"RODNEY" OATS (Certified)

New heavy-yielding, later-maturing oat. From Winnipeg breeding grounds. First offered to Hoffman patrons last year . . . with good results reported from widely scattered areas.

In 1956 Penn State tests . . . 27 locations . . . yielded an average of 66.9 bu. per acre. Outyielded Ajax, which is a comparable late maturity Canadian variety, by 2.2 bu. per acre and is much stiffer strawed than Ajax. For those reasons, Ajax is no longer being stocked by Hoffman.

Official New York State trials 1953-1955 (46 tests) showed an average yield of 62.8 bu. (within 1.8 bu. per acre of the leader "Garry"). This statement was noticed in a Cornell issue: "Rodney" yields almost as much as "Garry" and has about the same height and is almost as stiff strawed. "Rodney" is 4 to 5 days later than "Garry" and has a somewhat heavier kernel. In rust resistance "Rodney" is similar to "Garry" except for susceptibility to Race 7-A of stem rust.

Up to this time, "Rodney" has given more than good protection against the races of rust that now prevail in many areas. Because of its good record, "Rodney" will be the choice of many folks.

The two prime factors in oats success are early-seeding and proper seed-strain. 4-year tests at Cornell showed a yield loss of about a bushel per acre for each day's delay in seeding after the normal April 18th date. Sow your oats as early as possible!

Oats do best in a reasonably good seedbed. Lime according to soil test. 300 pounds of 0-20-20 should be drilled deeply in the seedbed. On soils where oats do not ordinarily lodge—apply with drill 300 pounds 5-10-10 or 10-10-10. Where lodging often occurs 300 pounds 0-20-0 or 0-20-20 would be advisable.

Hoffman Selected Strains of WINTER Barley, Oats, Wheat

There is now growing hereabouts, a fine acreage of these winter-grain crops. Seeded to finest quality, foundation seed stock of heavy-yielding strains. They will be carefully watched and properly handled. May we discuss them with you later on? Thanks.

"CLINTLAND" OATS (Certified)

New crown-rust resistant variety, developed in Indiana. Gaining popularity fast. In Purdue tests, "Clintland" has outyielded older established varieties by 5 bushels per acre. This is substantial. Yet it would be much greater in a year of a crown-rust epidemic. "Clintland," of like appearance to "Clinton 59," and "Clinton 11" has all their good qualities, plus the big advantage of crown-rust-resistance. University of Illinois has said that " 'Clintland' is resistant to Race 202 of crown-rust, to which 'Clinton' is susceptible."

"Clintland" is stiff-strawed, medium-short straw length, yellow-grained, high in test weight. High meat percentage. Is medium-early in maturity. The farther south spring oats are planted . . . the earlier and more heat-tolerant must be the variety. For this reason, "Clintland" can do better in the southern part of the Hoffman territory than would the later-maturing Canadian oat strains.

"Clintland" is resistant to all races of crown-rust currently abundant in North America. Has shown good smut resistance. Is not bothered by Race 8 or related Races of stem rust, although susceptible to Race 7. If crown rust should strike you, your Hoffman "Clintland" seed easily could be the best seed investment you make this year.

"CLINTON" OATS

Weather troubles have greatly beset most areas producing "Clinton" strain seed oats. As this is written, the "Clinton" supply seems way down. Two things seem wrong: some areas that usually grow Certified "Clintons" produced very light-weight grain (even down to half to two-thirds normal weight) — others had much rain-damage. Some uncertified "Clintons" (grown from certified seed) in other sections, got through all right. But not much of it. The color, weight and quality is good . . . yet the Hoffman supply is so small. "Clinton" certified has always been popular among Hoffman patrons . . . but with the quality of this year's crop considered—the other strains listed on these pages are recommended. Each of them has been Performance-PROVED.

FUNK'S G HYBRIDS

winning the most important contest of all!

(the one going on in farmers' fields everywhere)

Hoffman Seed customers of all sections have gained a lot, by planting Funk's-G seed. They now enjoy a new high standard of yield and quality. In both their ensilage and husking-corn! Due to this sound business reason: Patient costly testing, breeding, improving, and FIELD-PROVING . . . under conditions to match the corn-requirements of their area.

Hoffman now urges . . . stop guessing! PROVE your own Funk's-G success. Learn the actual turnout of the corn you harvest.

WEIGH • • • • COMPARE • • • • SEE

You're bushels ahead, to plant FUNK'S G!

Check the actual weight of your Funk's-G yield alongside any of its competitors. Weigh. Compare. You'll find Funk's-G to outyield, outperform its opponents.

Pick equal areas. Same number of rows. Weigh the loads. Be sure to WEIGH. Test for moisture. Be sure to COMPARE. Note the many "Quality" differences. Don't just guess, or take anyone's word. WEIGH and COMPARE! The scales will tell why Funk's-G is earning the title of "America's Greatest Hybrids." Plant them!

PLANT FUNK-G FOR:

Rapid Vigorous Starting

Straight Standing Stalks

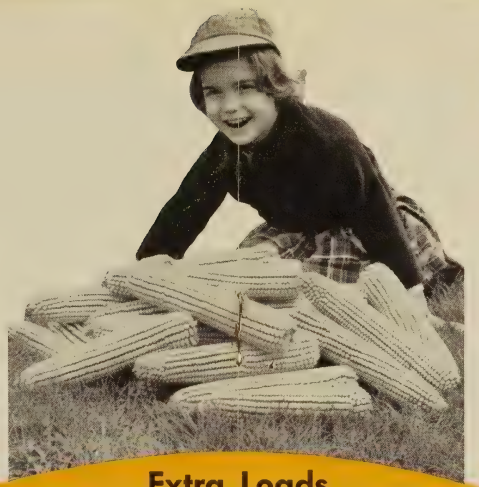
Many Wide Long Leaves

Fine Uniform Ears

Extra Drought Resistance

Ears At Even Height

Hoffman Funk-G seed has been proved as the right corn for your job, wherever corn is planted. True, some other-brand or other-name hybrid-seed costs less per bushel (but it's so often worth much less.) For ensilage or husking, real seed-help awaits you here! From it come TOP-PAY crops. And it's the crop that counts! For your cribs and silos are the trademark of the thousands of farmers that plant Funk's-G seed. Join this well pleased, growing family of top profit corn growers.



Hoffman is teamed up with Funk to take on a vital corn improvement effort in all corn-areas. Details next page. To establish your confidence in today's great G-hybrid's, please accept the invitation to "Weigh and Compare" on page 11. Feel free to avail yourself of this opportunity. You'll be glad you did . . . come harvest time next fall. And the experience will cost you nothing. But provide you with a nice crop-gain! Order your G-hybrid seed now . . . well in advance of planting time.

PLANT FUNK-G FOR:

Good Ear on Each Stalk

Matured Corn Yet Many Still-Green Leaves

Finest Shuck-Cover Protection

Top Insurance against Blight

Sound Corn in Short-Summer Areas

Extra Loads in Full-Corn Seasons

Consistent Yields in Medium-Maturity Locations

ON FARM AFTER FARM AFTER FARM . . . . .

FUNK'S G SEED

produces "TOP-PAY CROPS"

It will PAY YOU well, to let this be your seed-corn-guide for 1958. Yes, even if you have been planting other-brand hyhrids! There IS a difference! No use delaying the "WEIGH and COMPARE" test urged on page 11. There has been great progress in Funk's-G husking strains . . . ensilage types, too. Let them go to work for you this year.

Today's great G-Hybrids represent the highest development of the science of corn-breeding. They provide to you, the special advantages you need to help overcome the particular hazards of your area. And this important fact: Running like a powerful current through every bag of Funk's-G seed, are the three basic superiorities which set Funk's-G hybrids apart . . . those of TOP yield, TOP quality and TOP standability.

A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC.

LANDISVILLE, (Lancaster County) PENNA.

FUNK'S G HYBRID SEED

bred for BALANCED PERFORMANCE IN IT'S ADAPTED AREAS . . .

Year after Year more folks agree — It PAYS them BEST to PLANT FUNK-G

fill your silo FULL!

Gain more feed-units with Funk-G, despite attacks of dry weather and blight. Cut down on your 'bought-feed' bills.

Exacting feeders demand to know the feeding value of their silage. They want tonnage. But insist that well-dented corn shall go into the silo . . . to get the greatest possible TDN (total digestible nutrients.) Here's where Funk's-G ensilage hybrids qualify in outstanding fashion. Why they are gaining so fast—displacing former corns once thought satisfactory, but now outclassed. When the grain in Funk's-G silage corn is at 50% moisture, then the stalks and leaves will have about 70% moisture. This makes ideal ensilage.

In the Funk's-G silage strain which Hoffman recommends, there's a high percentage of actual grain-feed to the total green weight . . . more feed units! This means lower-cost herd upkeep. Plant Funk-G seed on your entire acreage of ensilage corn. There is no better-paying, lower-cost, quality home-grown feed source!

THE HOFFMAN-FUNK CORN-PROVING TEAM

conducts PROVING-GROUND plantings in each corn-area . . . EVERY year, since 1937. New, up-coming strains—alongside former G-hybrids and other-brand hybrids. Each must be RIGHT for its job!

There's no guesswork — only hard facts. The real answers are learned, all details of performance. Every crop is weighed. Moisture content is measured. Yield is figured on dry-grain basis. Favorable and other points are recorded. Close records are kept from planting to harvest. FACTS thus learned, form the basis for the following year's work. Any G-hybrid recommended to you has gone through this proving-mill.

Funk's-G Hybrids start fast. Establish strong healthy plants even under cold wet conditions. Wonderful at fighting off blight. Make the TOP yield of quality corn which your season can provide! Produce strong stalks that really STAND UP. Keep going through hazards of weather.

get EXTRA LOADS of sound corn to crib

If your corn-acres number only a few, or up into the hundreds, your best reason for planting them to G-Hybrid seed is the same . . . IT'S GOING TO PAY YOU! Could there be any plainer statement? And hosts of eastern and northeastern farmers would gladly add "Amen." Because they know! Their corn is better . . . they are surer of sound feed . . . and they know that as better developments come through from the tireless Hoffman-Funk research-proving team . . . they're going to be first to gain even extra benefits. Join these folks this year! Your corn-acres planted to G-Hybrid seed will provide a nice gain . . . that will show in your bank-account . . . Order Funk's G-seed.

Hoffman RYE GRASS STOPS SOIL EROSION

Rye Grass certainly helps conserve millions of tons of precious soil for the Northeast. Provides a ground cover to take the impact of raindrops. Adds organic matter equal to that in many tons of manure. Improves soil permeability, so rain is absorbed, not shed.

Saves Soil in Corn Fields

No corn field should be without the protection of a good cover of Rye Grass. Order enough for your corn acreage . . .

20 to 24 pounds per acre, usually sown at last normal cultivation. Makes a good winter coat for the soil. Helps discourage weeds. Goes a long way to stop the topsoil washing away. (One man reported he saved 7 tons of good topsoil by a 40-lb. seeding.) Adds much valuable humus when turned under. Plow early spring, before growth gets too heavy.

Splendid on Potato Ground

Spring discing last year's potato fields and sowing 6 pecks Oats, 10 pounds Rye Grass, 10 pounds Red Clover gives good results. The Rye Grass comes fast. After oats is combined, the clover competes with the Rye Grass in warmer weather. Next spring there's a heavy growth to turn under for potatoes.

Sown in Orchards and Gardens

In New Jersey, a mixture of Rye Grass and Vetch is sometimes used. Many folks sow in the orchard to gain extra pasture in the spring, then disc under to feed tree roots.

Sow after early vegetable crops. Disc or harrow the ground shallow. Broadcast 20-25 pounds Hoffman Rye Grass per acre. Or seed between rows of the vegetables at last cultivation.

For Pasture Improvement

After a good growth is attained—pasturing will not hurt its cover-crop value. Makes fine forage for pigs and other animals, but supplementary protein must be added in the grain ration.

New Cover Crop
"FIELD BROME GRASS"

Don't confuse this cover crop with the permanent pasture type Brome Grass . . . they are two entirely different grasses. Field Brome has been tested as a cover crop in corn fields and orchards . . . has come through well. Is considered more winter-hardy than Rye Grass. Gets established quickly and forms a dense sod for turning under. Field Brome produces a large fibrous root system for soil improvement. Can be used for supplementary pasture. 15 to 20 pounds per acre has been the usual seeding rate . . . handle same as Rye Grass.

PROFITABLE PASTURE

Provide "full meals" for your cows as they graze. Avoid thin, weedy, overgrazed pastures. Make things easier for your stock. These steps might help:

Soil testing . . . then liming and fertilizing as needed. Plowing or discing to get rid of the old sod. Spring seeding of good legume-grass mixture. Management-controlled grazing, clipping weeds, maintaining fertility.

You might consult your County Agent for his pasture advice. That's fine! Hoffman carries top-quality seed of all grasses recommended by state authorities. Will ship each kind in a separate bag . . . or mix (if you say so) ready to sow. Many prefer Hoffman Permanent Pasture Mixtures. One for Highland conditions; another, special for Lowland. Well adapted. Complete seed details on following pages.

LADINO

MIRACLE PASTURE CLOVER

Vigorous leafy perennial. Spreads by runners. Ladino, sown with various grasses, often supplements or replaces former pasture areas. Makes fine grazing for dairy cows . . . also hogs, sheep, poultry. Sow one pound per acre.

HIGH-PRODUCTION PASTURE

Some authorities feel that some Ladino should be in EVERY pasture. Orchard (4 to 7 lbs.) is popular with Ladino. If kept down early, remains palatable and grows during hot, dry months. Along with 1 lb. Ladino, 2 or 3 lbs. Alsike helps thicken stands the first year. Where alfalfa does well, add 5 or 6 lbs. Where unreliable, 3 or 4 pounds Red Clover. Brome, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre, is good, yet slower to recover after grazing, and Ladino may get ahead of it. 8 lbs. Reed Canary is sometimes put where too wet for other grasses. 4 to 5 lbs. Timothy may be used, but makes little growth in dry weather.

Ladino Poultry Ranges

Ladino makes a fine range. A popular mixture in New Jersey is 4 lbs. Rye Grass, 8 Orchard, 4 Alsike, and 2 Ladino.

Orchards . . . Hog Pastures

As an orchard cover crop, one advantage is Ladino's shallow root system . . . does not rob trees of dry-weather moisture. Hogs make fine gains on Ladino. Some users prefer more clover here than for dairy pasture. Brome and Timothy are often used.

CARE OF LADINO IMPORTANT

Ladino demands heavy grazing for short periods. Under good growing conditions, may require 8 to 12 cows per acre at one time to keep the grasses down. Should have frequent rest periods. Close grazing in late fall may be injurious.

Here's what Ladino requires:

(1) Lime to full lime requirement according to soil test.

(2) Controlling spittle bugs.

(3) Taking first cutting off early when grass heads emerge.

(4) Fertilize each year . . . August 15th to September 15th, adding 400 lbs. per acre 0-20-20 or 0-15-30.

Hoffman Facilities Include Modern Seed-mixing Machinery for "Making-to-Order" any Special Formula. Only Clean, Sound-growing Seed Will Be Used.

ORCHARD GRASS

Because Orchard is highly useful with Ladino for grazing, it has won many friends. Will grow most anywhere except on poorly drained land. One of the best grasses for poor, dry soils. Heavy producer. Makes palatable, leafy growth in early spring and late fall; probably will make more growth during hot, dry summer months than any other permanent grass. If mowed or kept grazed down early in the season, will not become coarse and unpalatable. First growth is often cut for hay or grass silage. Pasture later.

Four to 7 pounds Orchard with 1 pound Ladino is a good basis for a pasture formula. A few pounds Red or Alsike and Timothy helps fill in during the first year. On good soil, alfalfa is often included. Sowing too much Orchard could crowd the clover. As an intensively grazed or supplement pasture for July and August, Orchard-Ladino is about unbeatable. Excellent for rationed grazing.

"S-37" ORCHARD GRASS

A leafy, later-maturing strain produced in Great Britain. Its growth is 2 to 3 weeks later than regular orchard grass. Matures seed after normal alfalfa harvest — therefore well adapted for use in mixtures with alfalfa. Recovers fast after cut. Will produce constant growth in with second and third alfalfa cutting because of this rapid recovery after mowing. Use in Pennsylvania and nearby states has increased remarkably in recent years.

"LINCOLN" BROME

Tall, leafy, vigorous, deep rooted, palatable. Hardy, long-lived. Slow to establish. Productive the second year. Spreads by underground root-stocks. Needs abundant nitrogen, best obtained by growing with legumes. Yields on acid soils are poor. Fine with alfalfa, valuable for hay . . . then pasture.

Usual seeding is about 10 lbs. alfalfa and 8 to 10 lbs. Brome. Red Clover and Timothy are sometimes added for heavier first-year growth. Sown with Ladino for pasture; around 10 lbs. Brome, 1 lb. Ladino. Will not tolerate heavy, close grazing, but excellent pasture if controlled.

Use only adapted seed—"Lincoln" or similar southern-grown strain . . . northern-grown won't do well hereabouts.

HOW TO SOW: Don't mix Brome—sow it separately; its large size will choke seeder. Can be mixed with oats, but

must be drilled very shallow—not deeper than ½ inch. If some oats are left lying on top of ground, field should be cultipacked immediately.

Brome is often broadcast by hand. Sow shallow, not over ½ inch deep—¼ inch is better. Cultipacking helps.

"TRIPLE-PURPOSE" MIXTURE

(Penn State Recommendation)

This mixture is widely used on well-drained soils for Rotation Pasture, Silage, or Hay. A heavy producing blend . . . the result of exhaustive research trials. The separate ingredients have been bought by many Hoffman patrons . . . this year this Penn-State formula is offered already mixed—ready for sowing.

Consists of 4 lbs. Orchard grass, 4 lbs. Timothy, 2 lbs. Kenland Clover, 2 lbs. Alsike, 1 lb. Ladino. 13 lbs. per acre is Penn State's suggested sowing rate. There are a number of folks who prefer a little heavier seeding per acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

A leading pasture grass for good soils. Responds to phosphate and lime. Growth rarely exceeds 2 feet. Sow 25-30 lbs. per acre. Slow grower; best sown with quicker growers. These take hold, to be replaced by the Kentucky to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and limestone valleys.

RED TOP (Herd's Grass)

One of the surest grasses. Grows under most any soil conditions, wet or dry, rich or poor, sweet or sour. Palatability is low, hence used in mixtures with other grasses. Vigorous, drought-resisting, makes a coarse, loose turf.

"KENTUCKY 31" FESCUE

Not ordinarily recommended in Pennsylvania for pasture . . . is useful in warmer climates as winter pasture. Tall growing, vigorous, resistant to rusts. Stands hard usage, like on airports or athletic fields. Not palatable for pasture.

HIGHLAND PASTURE MIXTURE

Popular heavy-producing blend, based on long experience. Widely used. Made up of quality grasses in proper proportions to produce heavy, lasting stands on well-drained, hilly or rolling land. Contains Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard, Timothy, Ladino, other clovers, Fescues, Rye Grass. Sow 25 to 32 lbs. per acre.

LOWLAND PASTURE MIXTURE

A special blend adapted for low, wet places. Includes increased portions of seeds that thrive in low areas.

REED CANARY GRASS

Has ability to grow in very wet places, even in standing water and when flooded for some time. Has succeeded on dry land; however, dry-land grasses are better there. Helps convert swamp ground into worthwhile grazing, sometimes with a hay crop besides. One user found success with 8 lbs. Reed Canary and 1 lb. Ladino on heavy, wet sand loam. Stems spread under ground.

RYE GRASS Perennial

Good in mixtures on fertile, moist soils. Makes a growth in a short time. Later is crowded out by other grasses. Quick, good grazing; can be cropped close.

MEADOW FESCUE

At home in low, wet situations. Sometimes used with Ladino. Starts early in spring; stays green into fall. Root system is deep; stands drought well. Palatable. Makes good hay.

TALL MEADOW OAT

Has been used with Ladino for pasture; stands up well. Not too leafy. Does not survive long under close grazing. Used on poor, dry sandy land. Seed won't mix well—sow separately.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

A low grower, spreading, long-lasting. Palatable and nutritious, high in protein. Withstands trampling, close grazing.

Properly managed, good pasture is the least expensive source of good dairy feed. Makes low-cost feed, providing important minerals, vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates. Every acre should produce maximum grazing. The high-quality pasture seeds here listed will provide the foundation for clean, heavy-producing pastures . . . help increase milk checks, livestock weight and poultry profits.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS: Penn State advises: Drill the soys on heavy soils about 1 inch deep . . . on light soils 1½ to 2 inches. Figure 1½ bu. soys per acre . . . be sure to inoculate the seed. Then broadcast 30 to 40 pounds sorghum per acre and cultipack in the same direction the beans were drilled. (If a cultipacker seeder is available, it will save one operation.) Some folks seed in one operation, drilling the soybeans through the grain box of the drill and sowing the sorghum through the grass seed box . . . cultipacking in same direction.

FERTILIZING: Soybeans need lime for best results . . . liming according to soil test is best practice. The sorgo will respond profitably to an application of as much as 500 to 700 pounds of 10-10-10 per acre. Broadcast and plow under . . . or broadcast after plowing and disc in . . . don't apply when beans are being drilled.

HARVESTING: Cut for silage when sorghum seed is in the hard dough stage. If stand is about half sorghum and half soys, no preservative is needed. If stand is much less than half sorghum, it's best to add a preservative.

Hoffman SORGHUM

In recent years, the use of sorghum in the East has shown a rapid increase. Once considered strictly an emergency crop . . . mixtures of sorghum and soybeans for silage are now part of regular cropping plans on many farms.

Consider these thoughts, please. First, don't plant on soils subject to washing. This mixture often follows corn in the rotation, in place of oats or wheat. Or, it may follow a hay sod. It can be followed by wheat . . . thorough discing of the soil prepares a good seedbed.

Plow land intended for this mixture in the fall or early spring . . . prepare a fine, firm seedbed for weed control and uniform planting depth for soybeans. Don't plant early . . . wait until corn-planting time, or a little later.

BLACK AMBER

Most popular strain. Sweet . . . the leading type for syrup production in the West. Grows fairly tall . . . gives a heavy yield of forage. An ideal partner with soybeans for ensilage . . . makes palatable ensilage. Best average variety for Pennsylvania and other shorter-season locations. Widely used in longer season areas, too.

"ATLAS" SORGO

Late maturing strain. Makes desirable feed. Strong stalks . . . stands well. Good producer. Plants are about ½ inch thick. Grow 7 to 10 feet high. Popular in areas where growing season is long . . . should not be used in northern areas.

HEGARI

Some folks prefer this sorghum variety with soybeans for ensilage. Shorter, easier to handle than taller types. Early; stands well . . . but not sweet as above types.

Hoffman SUDAN GRASS

A great summer pasture to keep up milk flow. Sudan acreage coming along when regular pastures are least productive has been a life-saver . . . splendidly maintaining high-level milk production during July and August. Thrives in hot weather . . . withstands drought well.

Plan to divide Sudan pasture into two or more sections—graze one part, give other a chance to recover. Sudan will be 18 inches tall, ready about six weeks after sowing. From then to frost will carry 2 or 3 cows per acre . . . they'll milk well on it. Sudan should not be pastured if stunted by drought or frosted, due to danger of prussic acid poisoning.

Sudan should not be seeded until soil and weather are warm. A well-prepared seedbed is important. Can be sown with a grain drill . . . don't cover deeper than one inch. Sow about 45 pounds per acre.

"PIPER" SUDAN

New variety . . . rapidly becoming more popular. Vigorous, early type. Heavier yielder. Dark green color. Strongly resists many common leaf diseases. Lower in hydrocyanic (prussic-acid). Judging from the many fine reports from farmer-users, "Piper" is the best all-around Sudan for Pennsylvania.

"SWEET" SUDAN

In some cases, when planted alongside regular Sudan, cows ate the "Sweet" Sudan first. Because later than regular Sudan, it provides more vegetative growth and remains green and growing longer. Has broader, attractive leaves. Grows heavier, tall stalks.

SUDAN HAY OR SILAGE

Mixtures of Sudan and soybeans make better hay . . . higher protein, and more palatable. Stands up better and is easier to cut and cure than soybeans alone. Cut when Sudan is fully headed or in bloom. The Sudan and soys may be drilled together if kept thoroughly mixed. Penn State recommends 30 pounds of Sudan and 1½ bushels soys per acre . . . inoculate the soys.

Hoffman SOY BEANS

Soybeans need warm weather—plant about corn-planting time or a little later for fast growth. They leave the soil loose . . . don't plant them on soils subject to washing. Plowing for soys in the fall or early spring helps avoid weed problems. Give them a well-prepared seedbed. Seed should always be inoculated. Broadcast and plow under or broadcast after plowing and disc in 400 pounds 0-20-20. Drill about 2 bushels seed per acre . . . if planted in rows about 1 bushel per acre. Don't cover too deeply . . . on heavy soils, 1 inch . . . on light soils, 1½ to 2 inches. Soil should be limed according to soil test. On acid soils of pH of 6.0 or below, in addition to regular application of limestone as indicated by soil test, drill 400 pounds per acre of ground limestone with the beans. Beans should be cut for hay any time after the pods form . . . harvested for beans right after moisture gets down to 14%.

"WILSON BLACK" SOYS

Still lead by far where hay is wanted. Makes great growth of slender stems 3 to 4 feet, even on poorer soil. Yields 2 to 4 tons high-protein hay per acre. Excellent pasture. Will mature beans in lower Pennsylvania, and south; has produced 30-bushel yields. When planted with corn, the nitrogen produced by inoculated soys helps the corn.

"HAWKEYE" SOYS (Yellow)

A good-yielding yellow bean. About a week earlier maturity than "Lincoln." "Hawkeye" fills the need for a good-standing bean, earliness, and high yields of soybeans. Its use has spread rapidly.

"LINCOLN" SOYS (Yellow)

High-yielding. Stands up. Produces quality beans. In some tests, averaged 8% more oil with a higher iodine number. Led by nearly 6 bushels per acre.

Hoffman SWEET CORN

Selected for top flavor . . . best growing habits

"IOCHIEF" (87 Days) — New hybrid. An All-American Gold Medal winner. Plants 6½ feet tall, vigorous, few suckers, strong roots, wide dark green leaves. Ear 8-8½ inches long, 16 to 18 rows, deep narrow kernels.

"GOLDEN BEAUTY" (69 Days) — An All-American hybrid selection. Developed in Massachusetts. Very attractive ear and plant. 5 to 6 feet tall. Very few suckers. Dark green, medium-wide leaves. Wilt resistant. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long. 12 rows. 1¾ inches in diameter. Well filled tips, with kernels of medium width and depth. Good husk cover. White silks.

"GOLDEN BOUNTY" (84 Days) — Vigorous, wilt resistant hybrid. 7½ to 8 feet tall. Tassels and silks yellow. Ears 9 inches, 12-14 rows. Deep, yellow, medium-wide kernels . . . flavor excellent.

"GOLDEN ROCKET" (67 Days) — Very early, hybrid. 5 to 6 feet. Ears 7 to 7½ inches, 10-12 rows, medium yellow . . . kernels fairly deep, medium wide. Fine quality for such early corn.

"SWEETERKORN" (78 Days) — Something different — new and good. A hybrid developed for the home garden. Especially tender; very flavorful. Ears are variegated — rich cream to golden colored kernels. Unsurpassed for freezer or table use.

"EVERGREEN HYBRID" (90 Days) — Fine white hybrid, carrying the good traits of regular evergreen types. Ears 7½ to 8 inches, cylindrical, straight rowed, well filled. Good husk cover. Appealing flavor.

"GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM" (85 Days) — A most widely adapted, best-known yellow hybrid. Gains users every year. Fine producer. Stalks 6½ to 7 feet. Good ear, 12-14 rows. Strong grower. Yields very well; excellent flavor.

"GOLDEN BANTAM" (76 Days) — Best known of old type early corns. Kernel wide, medium deep. Cob thin.

"STOWELL'S EVERGREEN" (100 Days) — The good old standby. Sugary, pearly white grain. Good size ears, 14-18 rows.

"GOLDEN" MILLET — Makes satisfactory leafy hay; in Pennsylvania, yields good crops in 7 to 9 weeks. Sow 3 pks. per acre (48 lbs. bu.).

"JAP" MILLET For Quick Hay — Most popular millet in Northern-Central areas. Has made tremendous yields—up to 20 tons per acre. Tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Valuable emergency hay. To feed green, cut just before seed heads appear. Sow ½ bu. per acre. (32 lbs. per bu.)

HOG PASTURE MIXTURE — Provides 8 to 11 weeks' use at low cost. Quick green feed—often ready in 4 weeks. Useful after other crop failures. Grows until frost; won't winter. Producer of flesh, fat, wool. For cattle, cut and remove to prevent trampling. Gets second growth. Use 70 lbs. to acre, broadcast or with seeder, June to August 1. Harrow in.

RAPE — for Quick Pasture — For sheep and hogs. Inexpensive, prolific. Thrives on all soils with little preparation. Sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre, through spring up to end of August. Alone, with other pasture seeds, or in corn fields. Makes second growth. Pasture when less than 10 inches high. Stands hard usage.

CRIMSON CLOVER — Valuable winter clover. Grows on soil too poor for Red Clover—is not particularly dependent on lime. Used for hay, pasture, or green manure. Use in corn fields and orchards. 20 lbs. per acre. June to August; matures following June. Inoculate.

WINTER VETCH — Excellent for green feed when cut in full bloom, as hay when pods are about half formed, or as green manure. Good on sandy soils or where Red Clover fails. Sown late summer, early fall. Inoculate. Plant with small amount of wheat or rye.

INDEX

DU PUITS

(PRONOUNCED DOO PWEE)

NEW VARIETY

Alfalfa Seed

★ HIGHER YIELDS ★ EXCEPTIONAL VIGOR

★ QUICK RECOVERY ★ WINTER HARDY

★ DISEASE RESISTANT

1

Exceptional Seedling Vigor

Du Puits shows an exceptional ability to establish good stands, even where competition is severe. This rapid, vigorous seedling growth is extremely important, particularly when alfalfa is sown along with a cereal companion crop or where weed competition is likely to become a problem. In planting after planting, the quicker, more vigorous growth of Du Puits has produced thicker stands for farmers.

2

Quicker Recovery

The exceptional vigor of Du Puits is also shown in its unusually fast recovery after grazing or cutting. When grown alongside other similarly winter-hardy varieties, and cut at the same time, Du Puits is nearly always several inches taller at the same growth stage. This quicker recovery often means an extra cutting each year, and as a result, substantially higher yields each season.

3

Longer Growing Period

Du Puits alfalfa starts growing earlier in the spring and blooms about a week earlier than other northern adapted varieties. It also grows later into the fall. Because of this unusual feature, Du Puits will usually give one more cutting than other locally adapted alfalfa varieties. Such vigor, usually found only in non-winter-hardy alfalfas, makes Du Puits one of the most remarkable of all varieties.

4

Winter-Hardy

This photo shows clearly the exceptional spring vigor of Du Puits (green strip). Even though it starts growing earlier in the spring and grows later into the fall than many other winter-hardy varieties, tests have shown that Du Puits is nearly as winter-hardy as Ranger. This winter-hardiness, combined with its exceptional vigor, makes Du Puits one of the outstanding achievements in alfalfa breeding.

5

Greater Leafspot Resistance

Several state Agricultural Experiment Stations have specially singled out Du Puits for its resistance to common leafspot. This disease appears as pinpoint-size, blackish or brownish spots on the leaves. The leaves soon turn yellow and many drop from the plant resulting in stemmy, low-quality hay. Du Puits' greater resistance to this disease means bigger crops of leafier, better quality hay.

"MONEY-BACK" TERMS OF SALE In effect since 1899. Hoffman Seeds must be satisfactory to you on arrival. You be the judge! If they aren't, return them promptly — and your money will be refunded. Time for purity and germination tests granted if desired.

ASSURANCE OF QUALITY Every care is exercised to assure you seed of good quality. All seeds sold are on this basis, as approved by the American Seed-Trade Association for its members. "A. H. Hoffman Seeds, Inc., warrants to the extent of the purchase price, that seeds sold are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, express or implied." If seeds are not accepted on these terms, return them at once. Hoffman Seeds will please you and pay you!

DELIVERY OF *Hoffman* SEEDS

"DIRECT - TO - FARM" DELIVERY can sometimes be made by Hoffman trucks. That is, when several orders for one general direction can make up a load. Ordering early helps gain such delivery. Weeks in advance, insures space on a truckload. Later, it might not be possible. Let's work this out together — thanks a lot! Many folks pool their orders with neighbors' orders, and get direct delivery.

"COMMERCIAL-TRUCK-LINE" service direct from Landisville to most towns. To get this service — just:

(a) Talk to a friend who operates a business in the town — a garage or store. Any place easy for truck-driver to find. Explain that you'd like him to accept shipment for you when it arrives. (Because these truck-lines won't deliver out in the country — only in towns.)

(b) Mark plainly on your order, the name of this place of business, its street address, and NAME of TOWN.

(c) Hoffman pays 'Trucking' or 'Freight' costs ONLY when shipments weigh 100 lbs. or over. Lower-weight shipments are made "Collect." Minimum cost to you is now over $3 (freight or truck) even for a few pounds!

RAILROAD-FREIGHT. Always mark name of your 'freight town' on order, whether or not it's the same as your 'post-office' town. State name of Railroad company.

FREIGHT PAID, WHEN seed shipments weigh 100 lbs. or more — to railroad-freight-stations in Penna., Md., N. J., Dela., N. Y., Ohio, W. Va., R. I., Mass., Conn., Va.

HOW TO PAY. Most folks send Check or Money-Order with order. Some prefer seed shipped by railroad C. O. D., paying the agent. (Use ONLY if there IS AN AGENT at your station.)

RAILWAY EXPRESS cost is way too high for heavy seed. Please do not request it.

SEEDS BY MAIL. Mailing costs, shown below, are 'extra' over cost of seed (except where price-list quotes 'postpaid.')

Weight (lbs.)	Up to 150 mi.	150 to 300 mi.	300 to 600 mi.
1	$ .23	$ .23	$ .24
2	.27	.29	.31
3	.31	.34	.38
5	.39	.44	.52
10	.59	.70	.87
15	.79	.96	1.21
20	.99	1.21	1.56
29	1.34	1.68	2.18
31	1.42	1.78	2.31
46	2.01	2.55	3.35
57	2.45	3.12	4.11
61	2.60	3.32	4.38

"COME TO LANDISVILLE FOR SEED." Hoffman customers who pick up 100 lbs. or more will receive a "credit-for-hauling" allowance. You might want to work up to a group order with relatives or friends and thus help pay for your seed by hauling theirs along with yours.

A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC., Landisville (Lancaster County), Pa.

Special Management Re

Du Puits is a *different* kind of alfalfa, one that makes its greatest yields when given a special kind of management. Here are some management tips...

1. Du Puits is a short-rotation variety. Like Narragansett and Atlantic, for example, Du Puits is susceptible to bacterial wilt. For that reason, in areas where this disease is a factor, Du Puits should be used in short-term plantings (1 to 3 hay years). Where bacterial wilt is not a problem, Du Puits can usually be left down longer.

2. Put Du Puits on your best land. Extensive tests have shown that you can best take advantage of Du Puits' extraordinary yield potential by planting it on your best land. Lime and fertilize in accordance with the recommendations of your state Agricultural Experiment Station.

Required for Greater Yields

3. Prepare for an alfalfa crop in seedling year. Because of its unusual vigor and fast growth, some farmers harvest Du Puits the first fall.

4. Take an extra, early cutting in the spring. Du Puits reaches harvest stage earlier than other varieties—should be cut by June 10 in most areas. Early cutting will preserve quality, increase yield. Use first cutting for silage or hay.

5. Make more efficient use of your haymaking equipment and time. You will find that, throughout the season, Du Puits reaches cutting stage earlier than other varieties on your farm. This means you can make more efficient use of your haymaking equipment, and will help reduce risks of weather damage. Du Puits is the ideal variety for "zero grazing" (cutting and feeding green).

DU PUITS
is higher yielding

Higher yields are the BIG difference between Du Puits and other alfalfa varieties. Du Puits has been the top yielder or among the highest yielding varieties in many official tests. Yield differences have often been substantial.

In one series of tests, for example, the extra hay produced by Du Puits was worth $13.20 more per acre than the next highest yielding variety and $20.00 more per acre than the third highest yielding variety.

Du Puits has produced outstanding yields on farms, too . . . Farmers throughout its area of adaptation have reported exceptional results. Here are a few typical remarks:

BOB REINKE: "Du Puits runs a good ton per acre more production for me than ordinary alfalfa. My Du Puits is fine stemmed and very leafy and has made a higher quality feed for me. I've never seen an alfalfa come back so fast after cutting."

OTTO MADSEN: "Du Puits yielded more and leafier hay than any other alfalfa in my fields. I like its fast growth. I didn't think there could be that much difference between alfalfas."

GERLOF LAVERMAN: "I think Du Puits comes back faster after cutting than any other alfalfa. It seems to make a better quality hay, too, because it's leafier. I cut off 100 bales of hay the same fall it was seeded. That paid for the seed right there."

DU PUITS

a new kind of alfalfa

DISTRIBUTED BY:

FS-67-7

Hoffman FARM SEEDS

DEPENDABLE FOR PAYING CROPS